# Article information:

Use of mobile phones and cordless phones is associated with increased risk for glioma and acoustic neuroma - ScienceDirect  
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0928468012001101?via%3Dihub=>

# Article summary:

1. The use of mobile phones and cordless phones is associated with an increased risk for glioma and acoustic neuroma.

2. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) categorized RF-EMF from wireless phones as a "possible" human carcinogen in 2011.

3. The epidemiological evidence comes mainly from two study groups, the Hardell group and the Interphone study group, which show a consistent pattern of increased risk for glioma and acoustic neuroma associated with use of mobile phones and cordless phones.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article discusses the potential risks associated with the use of mobile phones and cordless phones, specifically an increased risk for glioma and acoustic neuroma. The article cites studies from the Hardell group in Sweden and the international Interphone study as evidence for this association. However, there are several potential biases and limitations to consider.

Firstly, the article primarily focuses on studies conducted by the Hardell group and Interphone study, which may not be representative of all research in this area. Other studies with different findings are briefly mentioned but not given much attention.

Secondly, the article does not provide a balanced discussion of potential counterarguments or alternative explanations for the observed associations. For example, it is possible that individuals who use mobile phones more frequently also engage in other behaviors that increase their risk for brain tumors.

Thirdly, while the article notes that ionizing radiation is an established risk factor for primary brain tumors, it does not discuss other environmental factors that may contribute to these tumors. This lack of context could lead readers to overestimate the risks associated with mobile phone use.

Finally, while the article acknowledges that there is no direct evidence linking RF-EMFs to cancer, it still presents its claims in a way that could be interpreted as alarmist or sensationalist. The language used throughout the article emphasizes potential risks without providing a clear sense of how likely these risks are or how they compare to other environmental hazards.

Overall, while there is some evidence suggesting an association between mobile phone use and brain tumors, this article's presentation of this evidence may be biased and incomplete. Readers should approach these claims with caution and seek out additional sources before drawing any conclusions about their own risk levels.

# Topics for further research:

* Environmental factors that contribute to brain tumors beyond mobile phone use
* Counterarguments to the association between mobile phone use and brain tumors
* Studies on mobile phone use and brain tumors with different findings than the Hardell group and Interphone study
* Other potential risk factors for glioma and acoustic neuroma
* The likelihood of developing brain tumors from mobile phone use compared to other environmental hazards
* The mechanism by which RF-EMFs may or may not cause cancer.

# Report location:

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